MOVE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS TO-DAY

Bankers' Trust Company to Take More Securities from Vaults in Equitable Ruins.

VANS TO CARRY BOXES

Police Driving Objectionable Persons Above the Fulton Street "Dead Line."

Hundreds of millions of dollars in stocks, bonds and other securities, belonging to the Bankers' Trust Company, will be removed from the company's private vaults in the wreck of the Equitable Building early this morning. A special force of policemen, watchmen and officials of the company will be on hand, and the work will be directed by Isaac Michaels, trust officer of the company. Several vans will be used to carry the boxes to the vaults of several banks in the financial district, and the removal will be made at an hour when the streets are practically deserted and the chance of interference small.

The Bankers' Trust Company yesterday removed $20,000,000 in gold and securities to the Carnegie vaults, across the street. Of this amount there was $500,000 in gold in three large strongboxes, which were carried out by twelve men, guarded by Lieutenant Hayes, of the Oak street police station, and eight policemen.

As the boxes were loaded into a van three men were noticed loitering near the vehicle and as it drove off they followed. Lieutenant Hayes recognized one of them as a man who has been in close touch with the police before, and seized him by the arm. The other two fled toward the Hudson River and escaped. Lieutenant Hayes placed his prisoner in the care of a policeman, who was instructed to take him to the Brooklyn Bridge and see that he went across it. There was no more trouble during the day.

More than a dozen owners of securities which have been immured in the vaults since the fire called to claim their property in the course of the day. William Allen Butler, president of the Lawyers' Club, which had rooms in the building, took away $7,000,000, the largest part of which was being held in trust for several of the prominent churches of the city. Five boxes of bonds, stocks and cash belonging to the H. D. Brookman estate were removed. H. Graf, of No. 54 Wall street, took four boxes, and Mrs. Adolph Bernheimer, with Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., arrived in an automobile to take away a quantity of papers and securities.

The old police regulation establishing Fulton street as a "dead line" below which no man known unfavorably to the police may go, is being rigidly enforced. Sergeant McCarrick and a special force of twenty policemen are searching the district and ordering away all suspicious persons. Five employes of the company which is wrecking the building were detected yesterday appropriating silverware and other small articles from the wreck of the Café Savarin and the Lawyers' Club and were dismissed.

BLAME RETAILERS FOR BEEF PRICES

Packers Introduce Evidence Tending to Show Small Profits on Sales to Dealers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Efforts to show that the retailers were largely responsible for the high price of dressed beef were made by counsel for the defence at the packers' trial to-day.

On cross-examination by John Barton Payne, of counsel for the defence, Steiner G. Langher, margin clerk at the G. H. Hammond & Co. plant of the National Packing Company, at Chicago, who was on the stand all day, read long lists of shipments from the plants of the company at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph, Mo., to show that in 1909 the actual selling price of dressed beef to retail dealers in Eastern cities ranged from five to eight and three-quarter cents a pound. The figures read showed that in this period a large part of the shipments actually was sold by the packers at less than seven cents a pound.

These sales were cited by the defence to refute the government's contention that the packers' profits on fresh meats were excessive. The packers declare that the profit in most instances was less than one cent a pound, and that while consumers were paying from fourteen to twenty-eight cents a pound for beef, it was really sold by the packers at prices ranging from five to eight and three-quarter cents a pound.

The government pointed out instances where packers had sold beef for fourteen cents a pound and insisted that the average price of the total sales shows that a large profit was made.

Harvester "Trust" Sued in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday.—Simultaneous suits have been filed against the International Harvester Company in Lincoln, Garrard, Boyle and Mercer counties, asking $5,000 damages in each case and charging the company with violating the Kentucky anti-trust law.

GIRL IN A TRANCE NAMES MURDERER

Crowded Theatre in South Carolina Town Hears Prominent Resident Accused of Crime.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ANDERSON, S. C., Saturday.—The city is excited by the disclosure of a girl clairvoyant who, in a trance last night, when asked to tell who had murdered David Hutto, described a widely known resident. Her revelation has been accepted as truthful by many and imptuous persons are advocating the arrest of the man.

Hutto, a Confederate veteran, was found with his skull crushed in his cottage in the outskirts of the city December 29. On the door of the cottage was a placard reading, "There is a man dead inside." Negroes were arrested on suspicion, but released.

Ita, the clairvoyant, a mere slip of a girl, has been doing mind reading and fortune telling in the opera house for ten days. Some of her answers have been considered remarkable. Eight hundred persons sat breathless as she told with a wealth of detail how an intimate friend of the old soldier, a left handed man with a beard and curled mustache, struck Hutto on the head three times with a lead pipe and robbed him of more than $100.

At the conclusion of her story the girl collapsed and was taken to her hotel.

Author of To-Day's Sermon Has Had a Rising Career

The Rev. William Best Eddy Leaves Grace Church To Be Rector at Trenton, N. J.

REV. WILLIAM BEST EDDY

The Rev. William Best Eddy, whose sermon appears to-day on the editorial page of the HERALD, is the assistant rector at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street. Mr. Eddy's previous work was in Cambridge, Mass., and while there he was interested in civic problems as related to associated charities. He came to New York four years ago as assistant to the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, then the rector, and has continued his work under the present rector, Dr. Slattery.

Mr. Eddy has become familiar with the problems of the east side, where he has closely studied the conditions. He has had charge of the relief work of Grace Church, in addition to his other work. He has been one of the preachers at the noon day services and has conducted services in the outdoor pulpit, in the garden south of the church. He was in charge while Dr. Slattery was abroad on his vacation.

The Rev. Mr. Eddy has just accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton, N. J., and is to begin his work there on February 1. St. Michael's is the oldest Episcopal church in Trenton and the second oldest in that State. It is one of the most important parishes in that diocese.

FIRE VICTIM SENT APPEAL TO MAYOR

Owner of Shop in Equitable Building Charged That Place Was Robbed.

Steps were taken in the office of Fire Commissioner Johnson yesterday to investigate the complaint of August Reinhardt, who was proprietor of the Equitable barber shop, in the Nassau street arcade of the Equitable Building. He charges that his establishment, one of the best appointed and best known barber shops in the downtown district, was stripped of every article of value following the fire, and that he had failed to obtain any redress after applying to Mayor Gaynor and other city officials. Mr. Reinhardt, who has again started in business at No. 51 Pine street, said yesterday that for several days after the fire he was prevented from entering his own shop and looking after his property.

"I had nine barber chairs, with the men around the building, so I wrote to a first class barber shop," he said. "After the fire I went to Mr. Paul, superintendent of the building, and he refused to let me enter. He told me I would have to see Mr. O'Connor, the building inspector. Mr. O'Connor told me that I would have to see Mr. Paul. On the fifth day I was permitted to go in, but Mr. Paul told me I could stay only two minutes. There had been no fire in that part of the building, but some of my things had been damaged by water and all were covered with canvas. Two days later Mr. Paul and Mr. O'Connor said I could go in and get my things. When I got in my razors, hair brushes, mirrors, soap, tonics, parts of my chairs—everything had been taken. The wires connecting the massage machines with the electric current had been cut and the machines carried away. I had taken all the money, $250, out of the safe before, but it looked like some one had tried to open the safe.

"I could get no satisfaction from the men around the building, sa I wrote to Mayor Gaynor. He didn't answer, and two days later I wrote again, sending him a clipping from one of the New York papers, which said that articles had been stolen from a cutlery store in the building. He sent me back this letter," and Mr. Reinhardt produced a letter written on the City Hall stationery, which said:—

"JANUARY 23, 1912.

"DEAR SIR:—You must excuse me, but I do not intend to read the newspaper extract which you enclose. I do not think that any one has mistreated you. Perhaps you have been troublesome yourself. You now want to intimate that they stole your razors. I do not believe it. Yours truly,

"W. J. GAYNOR."

TEARS TAKE HER LAST NICKEL.

High School Girl Helps a Small Boy in Distress and Walks Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday.—A girl pupil of Westport High School passed a small boy while going to a street car to ride home from school. The boy's face was tear stained. He carried the neck of a broken milk bottle, the largest piece of glass left after the bottle had crashed on a sidewalk.

Grocery stores redeem empty milk bottles at five cents each. The boy's mother had told him to exchange the bottle for a loaf of bread.

The girl dried the tear stained face with a lace handkerchief, and the boy told his troubles. Then she opened her purse and produced a nickel. As the boy ran off to the store she walked home, a long way, too.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Plain Truth About Alcoholism

Physical tissues which have been weakened and wasted by alcoholic stimulants crave and demand artificial support. The control of this craving ceases to depend upon will power, and the problem of checking the drink habit becomes purely physical. As long as the body remains in a weakened condition it must have the support of Alcohol; as long as it is given support it grows more and more dependent upon it. To cut off drink arbitrarily causes mental and nervous agony. To create an artificial revulsion usually interferes with bodily functions and injures the constitution permanently.

There is but one logical, harmless way to overcome Alcoholism—to eliminate the alcoholic poison from the system and so restore the normal conditions under which there is no craving for drink. This is the method followed by

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

It enables nature to build up sound, healthy, strong tissues to replace the weakened ones. It does this in a sane, common sense, quickly effective way. The treatment is administered only by licensed physicians. It does not involve the least degree of suffering, absolutely avoids publicity and will not cause the slightest break in your business or social duties.

Give us an opportunity to explain more fully. Call in person, telephone, Columbus 8495, or mail this coupon:—

Oppenheimer Treatment,
317 W. 57th St., New York.

Kindly send, under plain wrapper, the details of your treatment. This is strictly confidential and puts me under no obligation. (9)

Name .....

Address .....

RED NECK BANDS IN MONKEY HOUSE

Prevailing Style, Started by Susie with a Sore Throat, Has Forced Keepers to Supply All Alike.

No society circle was ever more exclusive than the one recently formed among the chimpanzee and orang-outang families in the New York Zoological Park. It is known as the Society of Red Flannel and numbers only nine members. Its badge is a red flannel band about the throat, and, although it gives one the appearance of suffering, each member of this set glories in wearing one.

Susie, the chimpanzee with a college education, who has travelled all over the Continent, was troubled with tonsilitis a few days ago. She was unable to swallow her food, and in an effort to relieve her pain Fred Engleholme, the keeper, ripped up a portion of his red flannel shirt and, after saturating it with a healing oil, wrapped it about her neck.

Susie immediately became an object of great interest to the other inmates of the "Primate House." As she strutted around the other monkeys set up a chattering and screeching that brought both Engleholme and his assistant, "Dick" Spicer, running to ascertain the trouble. Even Baldy, who is the most mild mannered "chimp" in the park, and who is the recognized leader of the monkey family, pounded the bars of his cage and showed plainly that he was troubled.

To restore peace to the once happy family the keepers ripped the rest of the red shirt in bandages. Commencing with the higher order of monkeys they decorated each until the bandages were exhausted. There was enough for only nine. The disappointed ones, filled with the pangs of jealousy, have made life almost unbearable for the two keepers. For their own protection they plan to decorate all with red bandages.

Visitors to the park have wondered at the unusual sight of monkeys wearing throat bandages. All that Spicer and Engleholme will say, however, is:—

"If Baldy and the rest of his crowd want to make monkeys out of themselves we are only too willing to let them do so."

MR. GERRY OPPOSES BORAH CHILD BILL

Declares Pending National Measure Invades Rights of the State.

Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the president of the organization, John D. Lindsay, yesterday outlined their reasons for being strongly opposed to the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Borah, of Idaho, providing for a Federal Children's Bureau. The bill will come up for final passage in the Senate next Tuesday. A similar bill, introduced by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, has been favorably reported in the House by the Committee on Labor and now is with the Committee of the Whole. There has been considerable opposition to these bills on the part of prominent philanthropists experienced in child rescue and reformation work.

After mentioning the cost of the new department as specified in the bill as $51,820 a year, Mr. Lindsay declares that although the Committee on Education and Labor recommends the passage of the bill for other reasons, "its real and fundamental purpose, which drafted the present bill, is to obtain governmental service for the collection of statistics by inquisitional methods and the subsequent dissemination of these statistics for the benefit and furtherance of a private philanthropic and sociological endeavor, and so arouse 'the corrective power of private sentiment.'"

Mr. Lindsay further points out that in 1902 and again in 1903 the New York State Convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to Animals adopted a resolution disapproving the scheme. Mr. Gerry, who, besides being founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also is counsel to the organization, asserted that there is no need for the passage of any bill to enforce laws for the protection of children. "That," he said, "is a matter belonging to each State whose children they are, constituting as they do the future body politic of that State, and therefore the subjects necessarily of its immediate care, provision and jurisdiction."

Mr. Gerry insisted that the scheme for a federal bureau is dangerous and that it practically creates an additional department of the United States government for the purpose of dictating to States the laws they shall pass for their own government on the subject of their children.

"To place such a power in the hands of a governmental department located in Washington, and to expect it to be enforced by a political appointee," added Mr. Gerry, "is in reality an invision of the rights which have existed since the foundation of the national government and are by its constitution intrusted to the individual States. Centralization of power in such a department and such an official would be most dangerous. It would lead to discord and confusion in the administration of justice. To utilize the prevention of cruelty for political patronage and for personal capital is to lower the whole moral tone of the nation."

Mr. Gerry said that apart from the salaries specified, which, he says, are susceptible of enlargement at any time by subsequent legislation, there is no provision as to who is to pay or furnish the money for the incidental expenses for seeking the information, to obtain which, he also declares, is the apparent object of the bill.

"The male children," Mr. Gerry explained, "on arriving at legal age are entitled to vote in the State in which they live. They have no direct votes in any United States elections, for none exist. Where federal offices are to be filled, only the inhabitants of the various States may vote for representatives of the State in the selection of such officers."

Campaign for Pure Milk To Be Extended Throughout Nation

Commission of National Milk Standards to Lead in Effort for Uniform Legislation—Report Completed and Soon Will Be Published.

Every part of the country will be affected by a report which was completed yesterday by the Commission of National Milk Standards, but which will not be made public until an editing committee has passed upon it and publication is made in bulletin form by the national government through its public health service. Organized in 1910 through the efforts of the New York Milk Committee, the commission has devoted nearly two years to studying every phase of the milk problem throughout the nation with a view to eliminating the many differences in ordinances regulating the handling of milk and placing the requirements for producing and supplying the commodity under a standard which will be nation wide in its effectiveness.

Although acting in an advisory capacity to the New York Milk Committee, which with government co-operation will endeavor to bring about the passage of municipal ordinances, rules and regulations on the uniform basis throughout the country, the commission will not cease its labors with the mere filing of its report. Its members are men who long have been recognized as authorities on the pure food question, especially so far as it pertains to milk, and it is their intention to take a leading part in the campaign for legislation which will make the milk problem of national importance instead of a question to be regulated by the various municipal authorities.

Since its organization the commission has had three meetings at which its plans for insuring pure milk were discussed. The first meeting was in May, 1910, the second was held last October and the third ended yesterday after a two-days' session in the Academy of Medicine.

Members of the commission gave their services gratuitously and paid their own expenses to the several points at which meetings were called and on trips of inspection to dairying centres. Every dairy which sought credit for its methods of handling the milk supply was visited, and the reforms which it had introduced were noted carefully, so that they could be embodied in the report, which is expected to form the basis of the remedial legislation which the leaders in the campaign hope to obtain.

In its report the commission has attempted to answer the following questions for the benefit of the New York Milk Committee:—

"Should more than one grade of milk be permitted to be sold?"

"What standards should determine the grades in which milk should be classified?"

"What methods should be employed in testing milk?"

"What responsibility should be placed upon the producer; upon the transportation company; upon the wholesaler, and upon the retailer?"

"What milk should be pasteurized and what should be the method of pasteurization?"

When the report is made public by the government it is believed that it will be regarded generally as an authoritative document as the men whose names will be signed to it are Dr. John F. Anderson, of the United States Public Health Service and the Marine Hospital Service; Dr. B. L. Arms, Assistant Director of the Department of Health, Boston; Professor W. H. Conn, of the Department of Biology, Wesleyan University; Dr. W. A. Evans, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago; Dr. E. C. Levy, Department of Health, Richmond, Va.; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Charles E. North, of the New York Milk Committee; Mr. Raymond A. Pearson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany; Professor M. P. Ravenel, University of Wisconsin; Professor M. J. Rosenau, Harvard Medical School; Professor William T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor H. C. Sherman, Columbia University; Professor W. A. Stocking, Department of Dairy Industry, New York State Agricultural College; Dr. William R. Stokes, bacteriologist, State Department of Health; of Maryland; Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, Department of Chemistry, New York State Agricultural Experimental Station, and Mr. Chester H. Wells, Health Officer, Montclair, N. J.

AMERICAN HENS MAKING A SPURT

In the International Egg Laying Contest They Are Only Four Points Behind Foreigners.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday.—With their little coops all warmly wrapped up with cotton cloth and every effort made to keep them comfortable the seventy hens entered in the international egg laying contest at the State Agricultural College, at Storrs, Conn., have had a very rough time of it.

One noticeable result is that the American biddies have regained some of the points scored by the English Wyandottes and the Canadian Leghorns when they made their great sprint last month. For the week ending to-day the American pullets, especially the New Jersey entrants, have done on an average four eggs better than the foreigners.

The latter lay down on their nest and their jobs too, when they first arrived, but when they found the bedding to their liking they got so energetic that the students were kept hustling gathering up the hen fruit before it was smashed.

With eggs selling at sixty cents the dozen the thoroughbreds are more than paying for their board. The cold weather of the last two weeks froze the feed and several times daily the ice in the drinking cups had to be broken up. The American hens seemed to like the change and when they realized that the foreigners were weakening they let out a triumphant cackle and are now only slightly behind in points scored.

MEDICINE MEN OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—Dr. James J. Walsh in a most interesting article shows once more that there is nothing new under the sun; that much of the medical and surgical practice that we think modern was practised in mediaeval days. Illustrated article in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.

BARONESS LOSES TO MRS. DEWAR

Philadelphia Woman Proves Aggressive with Foils and Wins by Score of 2 to 1.

Baroness de Meyer has met an American woman who can fence. She admits it. At the Colony Club yesterday afternoon, in the presence of many women interested in fencing and other forms of sport, and a few men, the Baroness engaged in a fencing bout with Mrs. William H. Dewar, of Philadelphia. Interest was tense as the two women faced each other on the floor of the gymnasium.

After fencing two minutes they changed positions and fenced two minutes longer. The result of the first half was one point for each. The second resulted in one touch in favor of Mrs. Dewar, making the score two to one in favor of the American. It was admitted that the Baroness de Meyer was the better fencer, that there was far more distinction in her style than in that of her opponent. Mrs. Dewar, however, was very aggressive from the start, and kept the Baroness continually on the defence.

The Baroness fenced with three men after her bout with Mrs. Dewar. In turn she stood up with Mr. Benjamin Guiness, Professor William Murray and Dr. G. M. Hammond and held her own very well with them.

After that she had tea at the Colony Club and received the sympathy of her friends with as much grace as if it had been the congratulations that she had expected.

In her apartments at the Ritz-Carlton last evening the Baroness said:—"I acknowledge my defeat. When I met Miss Baylis and Mrs. Fish they were mere babies inthe art of fencing. Mrs. Dewar was a fighter. If we had fenced abroad I think the verdict might have been different, as in Franceespecially they give more credit for style. It is hard, too, to decide on one hit, and that is all there was against me. However, I consider the verdict to-day perfectly fair. I am disappointed, but not dissatisfied. Mrs. Dewar was nervous, much more so than I, before we fenced, and she disappeared immediately afterward, which makes me think that she may have been more fatigued by the effort than I was. Her one effort seemed to be not to show how well she could fence but, as you say, to 'get there.' And I pay my tribute to her as a fighter."

Mrs. Dewar was practically unknown to New York fencers, but she has had considerable experience in Philadelphia, where she lives, and since she accepted the challenge of Baroness de Meyer a few weeks ago she has been in strict training. She is a young woman and very modest in regard to her achievements. She arrived at the Colony Club only a few minutes before she was to meet the Baroness and left as soon as she could change her attire. Her fencing costume consisted of a short black velvet skirt and white sweater. The Baroness wore a white sweater, black velvet knickerbockers and black stockings.

Justice James Gerard acted as director, and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, president of the Amateur Fencers' League of America; Charles Tatham, of the Men Fencers' Club; Dr. M. J. Echieverra and Professor Bianelli as judges of the bout.

Before the metting of the Baroness and Mrs. Dewar there were sevral xhibitions by xpert men fencers. Professor William Murray and Dr. J. E. Gigoux engaged in an encounter with duelling swords, and later in one with sabres. Mr. W. Scott O'Connor, secretary of the American Fencers' League, and Dr. Hammond gave a brilliant exhibition with foils.

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This being the third Knabe Piano ordered by his Royal Highness since November last, from Willis & Co., Ltd.

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LADIES' FUR COATS

			SALE PRICE.	FORMER PRICE.
Persian Lamb Coats	52	inches long,	$300	$600
Persian Lamb Coats	36	" "	$200	$400
Bisam Seal (Dyed Muskrat)	52	" "	$150	$300
Hudson Seal Coats	52	" "	$100	$200
French Seal Coats	52	" "	$75	$150
Moire Caracul Coats	52	" "	$150	$300
Sabled Squirrel Coats	52	" "	$125	$250
Marmot Coats	52	" "	$50	$100
Pony Coats	52	" "	$45	$90
Pony Coats	36	" "	$30	$60

FUR SCARFS

	Sale Price.	Former Price.
Dark Mink Scarfs.	$25	$50
Dark Mink Stoles.	$50	$100
Dark Mink Stoles.	$100	$200
Black Lynx Stoles.	$30	$60
Black Fox Scarfs.	$15	$30
Pointed Fox Scarfs	$25	$50
Black Wolf Scarfs	$15	$30
Sabled Raccoon...	$10	$20
Blue Wolf Scarfs.	$15	$30

FUR MUFFS

	Sale Price.	Former Price.
Dark Mink Muffs..	$35	$70
Dark Mink Muffs..	$45	$90
Dark Mink Muffs..	$75	$150
Black Lynx Muffs.	$25	$50
Black Fox Muffs...	$15	$30
Pointed Fox Muffs.	$25	$50
Black Wolf Muffs.	$14	$28
Sabled Raccoon...	$15	$30
Blue Wolf Muffs...	$15	$30

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS

	SALE PRICE.	FORMER PRICE.
Men's Fur Lined Coats	$45	$90
Men's Fur Lined Coats	$75	$150
Men's Fur Lined Coats	$100	$200
Men's Automobile Coats	$15	$30

Fur Robes, Fur Caps and Gloves reduced 50 per cent.

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